Funds for beautification of Mosques

46. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ban on using the Archaeological Survey of India maintained historical Mosques for holding congregations to offer Friday 'Namaz' has been lifted; if so, since when;

(b) whether it is a fact that a special fund has been granted for beautification of Delhi's Jama Masjid by the present Government;

(c) if so, the amount of said grant and the total sum disbursed and spent therefrom upto June 30, 1990;

(d) whether Government are considering to grant such additional funds for beautification of any other mosques of historical importance in other parts of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) During 1990-91 a sum of Rs. 3.5 lakhs has been allocated for the conservation of Jama Masjid, Delhi and upto June 30, 1990 a sum of Rs. 97,298.00 has been spent for the purpose.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Cost incurred on INSAT-1D project

47. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total cost incurred by Government on INSAT-1D project;

(b) whether the Satellite has been commissioned for commercial operations; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M. G. K. MENON): (a) The approved outlay for INSAT-1D Project is Rs. 192.19 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) INSAT-1D will provide the continuity of all vital Satellite based services in the area of Telecommunications, nation-wide TV and Radio Broadcasting, Meteorology and disaster warning which INSAT-1B has been providing so far.

50 प्रतिशत अंक प्राप्त करने वाले छात्रों का प्रवेश

48. **डा. अबरार अहमद खान :** क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार 50 प्रतिशत अथवा उससे अधिक अंक प्राप्त करने वाले सभी छात्रों को आगे पढ़ने के लिये विभिन्न महाविद्यालयों में प्रवेश दिलाने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है, यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है और यदि नहीं तो ऐसे छात्रों के लिये क्या योजनाएं हैं ; और

(ख) छात्रों को प्रवेश लेने में पेश आने वाली कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चिमनभाई मेहता) : (क) और (ख) संबंधित विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा अनेक पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए न्यूनतम योग्यता अंकों सहित कालेजों के लिए प्रवेश नीति निर्धारित की जाती है। अतिरिक्त प्रवेश प्रदान करने के लिए, आवश्यकता होने पर, और अधिक नए कालेज खोलने का निर्णय भी सम्बद्ध

विश्वविद्यालय/राज्य सरकार द्वारा, उस विशेष क्षेत्र की जरूरतों और अन्य कारणों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, लिया गया है।

Punishments for violation of pollution control rules

49. SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH HANSPAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the industrial sector in the country has failed in effectively bringing down the level of pollution caused by its emissions and effluents;

(b) whether it is a fact that stringent actions are prescribed against the industrial units for violation of pollution control rules; if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of industrial units against whom action was initiated during January, 1990 to June, 1990 for violation of pollution control rules;

(d) what is their respective break up in public and private sectors as well as the nature of industry; and

(e) whether the Central Pollution Control Board propose to take stringent steps in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Control of emissions and effluents to prescribed levels of pollutants is being achieved progressively in all types of industries.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Pollution control laws provide for stringent penal action against those who violate pollution standards and other requirements of the law. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, provide for minimum imprisonment for a term of 1 year 6 months which may extend to 6 years as well as a fine for operating without a consent and violating the standards. The Environment (Protection) Act 1986 provides for an imprisonment for a term upto 5 years or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1 lakh or both for contravention of the provisions of the Act or rules|orders framed thereunder. In case contravention continues the Act provides for additional fines and imprisonment. Powers to issue directions including closure of the defaulting industrial units is also contained in these Acts.

(c) and (d) Action was initiated against 316 industrial units during January, 1990 to June, 1990 for violation of Pollution Control laws under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. The defaulting industries mostly in the private sector, including a large number of stone crushers.

(e) The Central Pollution Control Board is monitoring the action taken by the State Pollution Control Boards to implement an agreed time bound action plan for heavy polluting industries.

Borrowing of Cessna aircraft for fighting forest fires

50. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Cessna aircraft was loaned by UNDP to India for the purpose of fighting forest fires;

(b) if so, since when it has been lying with Government and total number of hours it flew for the purpose of extinguishing fire or for purpose incidental thereto; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said aircraft has since been returned to UNDP; if so, the reasons therefor?